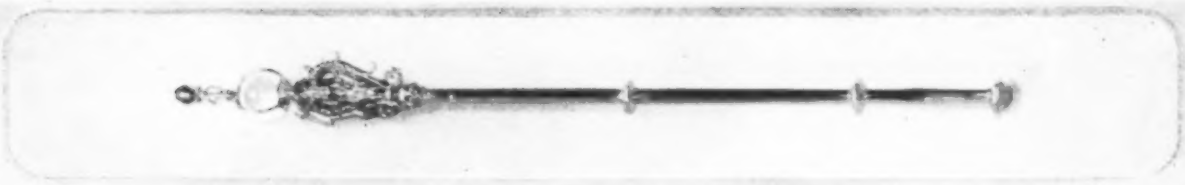
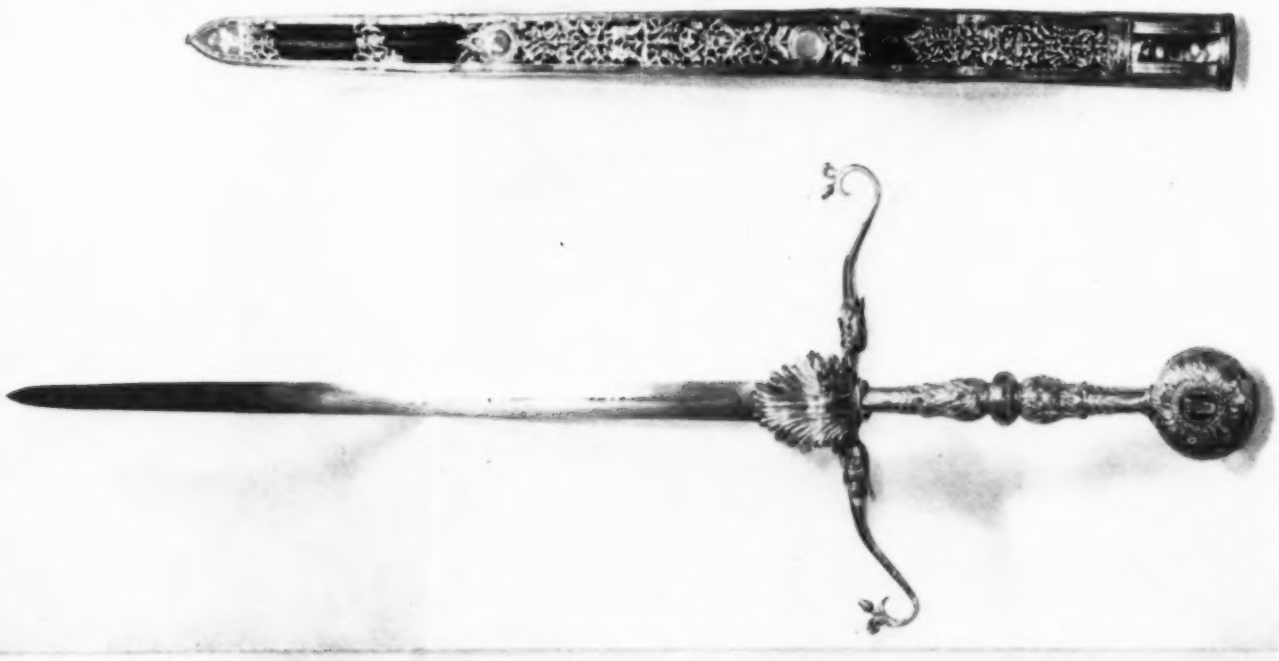


ORIGINALLY A GIFT FROM POPE ALEXANDER VI. TO JAMES IV. IN 1494: THE SCEPTRE OF GILDED SILVER.

REMODELLED FOR JAMES V. IN 1540: THE GOLD CROWN OF SCOTLAND, SET WITH TWENTY-TWO LARGE GEMS AND TWENTY PEARLS.



PRESENTED BY POPE JULIUS II. TO JAMES IV. IN 1507: THE SWORD OF STATE AND THE DECORATED SCABBARD.

TO BE CARRIED TO ST. GILES' WHEN HER MAJESTY ATTENDS A NATIONAL SERVICE DURING HER CORONATION VISIT TO EDINBURGH: THE SCOTTISH REGALIA OR "HONOURS OF SCOTLAND."

On November 18 it was announced that the Queen had expressed a wish to attend a National Service in St. Giles' on June 24, during the Coronation visit to Scotland, and that her Majesty desired that the "Honours of Scotland" should be carried to the Cathedral on the occasion of the Service. The Scottish Regalia, or "Honours of Scotland," consist of the Crown, Sceptre and Sword of State, emblems of kingly power when Scotland was a separate sovereign State. The Sceptre, presented in 1494 to James IV. by Pope Alexander VI., was remodelled by James V. The head, flanked by dolphins, bears figures of the Virgin and Child, St. James and St. Andrew; with, above, a rock crystal globe surmounted by an oval globe and finial. The Crown of Scotland, refashioned by James V. in 1540, has a pearl and gem-set circle surmounted by ten crosses fleury and fleurs-de-lys. Where the arches meet is a celestial globe of enamelled gold surmounted by a cross set with pearls and an amethyst. The Sword of State, presented by Pope Julius II. to James IV. in 1507, has a pommel and handle of gilded silver. The wooden scabbard is covered in crimson velvet mounted with silver-gilt and enamel ornaments. The "Honours of Scotland," which are associated with several romantic episodes, are kept in the Crown Room, Edinburgh Castle.

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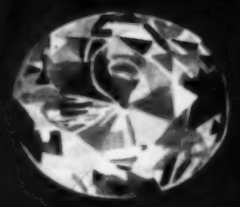
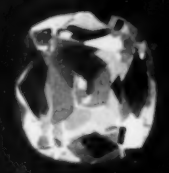
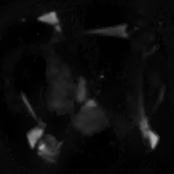
BLUE TAVERNIER
STAR OF THE SOUTH
CULLINAN
JONKER
WHITE TAVERNIER
PASHA OF EGYPT
NASSAK
THE GREAT MOGUL
FLORENTINE
STAR OF ESTE
MATAN
SHAH OF PERSIA
NIZAM
DARYA-I-NUR
REGENT



PIGOTT



POLAR STAR



HOPE

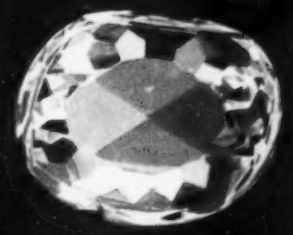
SANCY

STEWART

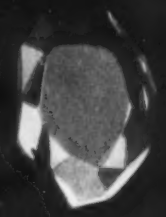
TIFFANY

KOH-I-NUR (NEW CUT)

JUBILEE

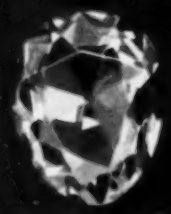


KOH-I-NUR (OLD CUT)



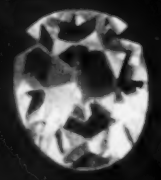
JEHAN AKBAR SHAH

DRESDEN GREEN



STAR OF SOUTH AFRICA

ORLOFF



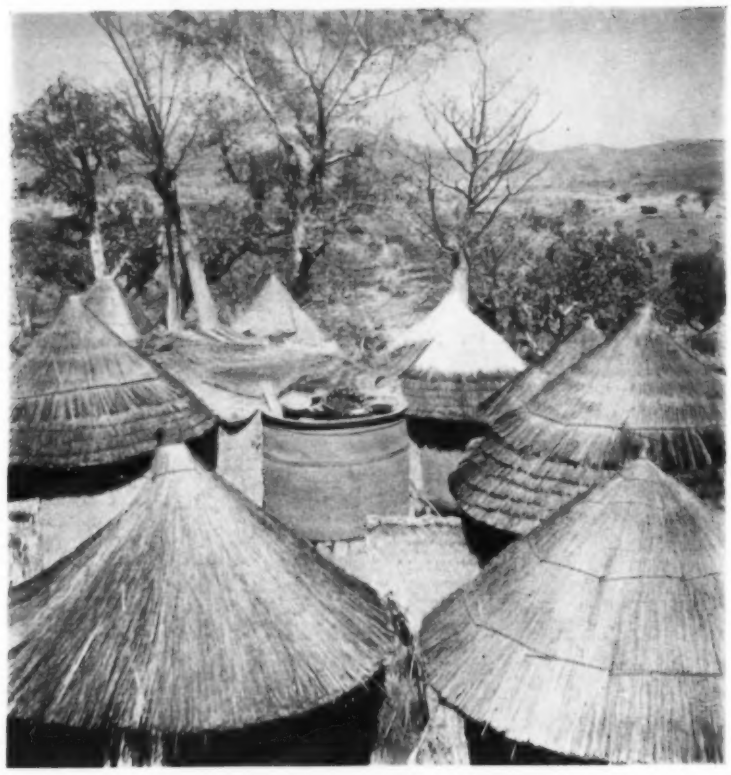
EUGÉNIE

ENGLISH DRESDEN

INCLUDING HISTORIC GEMS NOW IN THE REGALIA OF BRITISH SOVEREIGNS: FACSIMILE REPRODUCTIONS OF DIAMONDS WHOSE GLITTERING BRILLIANCE IS MATCHED BY THEIR ROMANTIC HISTORIES.

On these pages we reproduce thirty facsimiles of celebrated and historic diamonds. The *Blue Tavernier*, found in the Golconda mines, was purchased in 1668 by Louis XIV., and by Mr. H. T. Hope in 1882. The *Star of the South*, largest of Brazilian diamonds, was sold for £40,000 to the Gaekwar of Baroda. The *Cullinan*, weight 3106 carats when found in South Africa, in 1905, is the largest stone ever found, and was presented to Edward VII. in 1907. It was cut into nine brilliants, the largest (Cullinan No. 1, The *Star of Africa*, which we illustrate) weighing 530 carats, 100 small stones and many unpolished "ends." The four largest stones are in the British Crown Jewels. The *Jonker*, found in South Africa in 1934, has been cut into twelve perfect gems, aggregating 358 carats. The *White Tavernier*, whose whereabouts are now unknown, was in the French Crown Jewels in 1791. The *Pasha of Egypt* is said to be the finest stone in the Egyptian treasures. The *Nassak*, named after a tower near Bombay, was in an Indian Temple. It was part of the Deccan booty taken by the East India Company after the war in 1818; and is now in the U.S.A. The *Great Mogul*, found in Golconda *c.* 1650, originally belonged to Emir Jemla, Vizier to the King of Golconda. Its present whereabouts is not known. The *Florentine Yellow* is in the Hofburg, Vienna. The *Star of Este* once belonged to the Grand Duke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este. Its present owner is unknown. The *Matan*, originally owned by the Rajah of Matan, has never been examined by an expert; it may be quartz, not a diamond. The *Shah of Persia* passed by conquest from Indian to Iranian hands, was finally taken by Prince Cosrhoes to the Russian Court. The *Nizam* was brought from India by Hastings, and was given to Queen Charlotte, but is now owned by the Nizam of Hyderabad. The *Darya-i-nur* was carried off by Nadir Shah when he plundered the Delhi treasury in 1739. It belongs to the Shah of Persia. The *Regent*, or *Pitt*, was bought by William Pitt when Governor of Fort St. George, Madras, from whom the Duc d'Orléans, Regent of France, acquired it. Napoleon had it mounted in the hilt of his sword. *Pigott*, acquired by Lord Pigott, Governor of Madras in 1776, was bought by Ali Pasha, and destroyed on his death by his orders. The *Polar Star*, is now in the Russian Treasury. The *Hope Blue* was acquired by Louis XIV. in 1668, and became the show piece of the French regalia. It entered the Hope Collection, and is now in America. It is considered an unlucky stone. The *Sancy*, said to have belonged to Charles the Bold, was among the Crown Jewels in the time of Elizabeth I. It has been owned by Mazarin, Louis XIV., Louis XV., Marie Antoinette and others; was purchased in 1892 by Mr. W. W. Astor. The *Stewart* was found in South Africa in 1872. The *Tiffany*, found in South Africa *c.* 1878, is a fine orange brilliant. The history of the *Koh-i-nur* (shown as originally cut and as cut in 1862) is known as far back as 1304. The East India Company presented it to Queen Victoria in 1850. She wore it as a brooch; but it is now in the Regalia. The *Jubilee*, first known as the *Reitz*, was found in South Africa in 1895, and in 1897 renamed in honour of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. The *Jehan Akbar Shah* once belonged to the Emperor Akbar. It was bought by the Gaekwar of Baroda in 1867. The *Dresden Green* is an apple-green stone of the purest water. The *Star of South Africa*, or *Dudley*, found in 1869, was named after the Countess of Dudley. The *Orloff* was given to Catherine II. of Russia by Prince Orloff. The *Eugénie* was given to Potemkin by Catherine of Russia and then acquired by Napoleon II. for Empress Eugénie. It was later sold to the Gaekwar of Baroda. The *English Dresden*, found in Brazil *c.* 1853, was acquired by the Gaekwar of Baroda.

SHOWING THE GARMENTS, TWO LITTLE APRONS MADE OF STRIPS OF COTTON SEWN TOGETHER, WHICH THEY WEAR: YOUNG MEN OF THE *FALI* TRIBE, BESIDE TYPICAL DWELLING HOUSES.

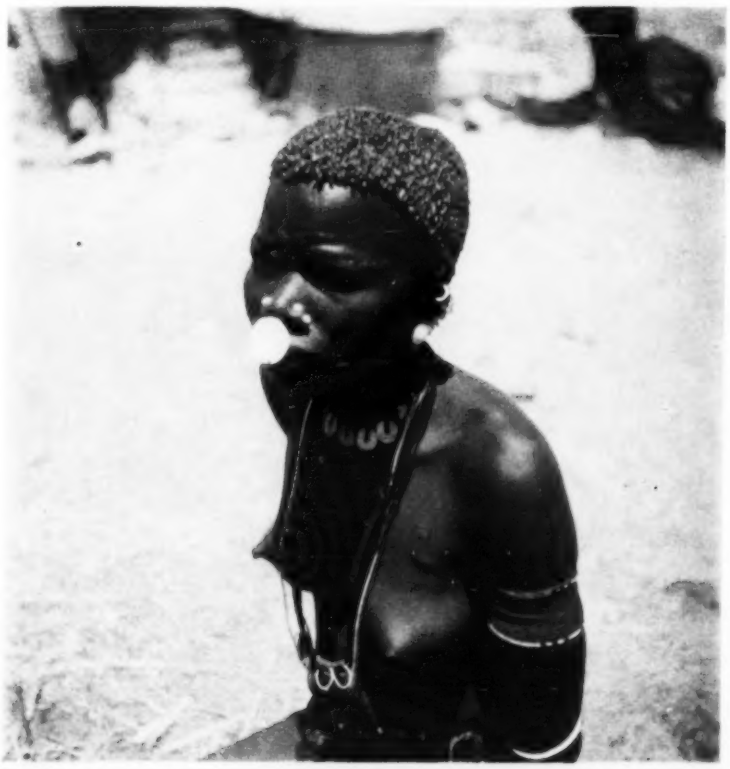


A TYPICAL *FALI* VILLAGE: THE HOUSES ARE USUALLY GROUPED TOGETHER IN REMOTE PARTS OF THE MOUNTAINS, OFTEN IN NARROW DEFILES OR ON SLOPES ONLY TO BE APPROACHED ON FOOT.

These fine colour photographs of the *Fali*, a mountain race of the North Cameroons, were taken by M. Jean-Paul Lebeuf, Vice-President of the Society of French Explorers, who has provided us with the following information. The *Fali*, who belong to a group of peoples known collectively as the *Kirdi*, are fetishists. They were originally plain-dwellers, but in the early years of the nineteenth century they were driven to take refuge in the hills by *Peul* (or *Fallatas*) invaders, and have become a highland race. Their villages are usually built in the most remote parts of the mountains; the houses often grouped together in narrow defiles, or placed on the slopes of the mountains on sites which can only be approached on foot. The *Fali*, for festive occasions and also for work, dress themselves most carefully. Their garments consist of two little aprons made of strips of cotton sewn together, which cover the middle of the body and leave the chest and legs nude. The women keep up their little garments of fibre by means of rows of different-coloured beads. They wear a great amount of jewellery, necklaces, bracelets and rings. They are particularly fond of red and yellow beads, of Central European manufacture, and cover their wrists, arms and legs with multiple rows of them. But it is, above all, the face which is most elaborately adorned. Their thick woolly hair is dyed with red ochre diluted with nut oil, their nostrils carry copper or aluminium studs, their lips are burdened with little discs of white marble, and their ears are surrounded by metal rings. The ornaments on the lips and in the ears are not, for the *Fali*, adornments pure and simple. They are symbolic decorations. The little discs of marble are intended to make the women look like toads. They knock together when they speak, and this noise is compared to a croaking, for, according to *Fali* mythology, "in the first days of the world the toad transmitted knowledge to human beings, who were then ignorant.

Continued below.

WITH HAIR DYED WITH RED OCHRE DILUTED WITH NUT-OIL, AND WEARING ROWS OF YELLOW AND RED BEADS OF EUROPEAN MANUFACTURE: A GROUP OF *FALI* WOMEN.



SHOWING THE DISC OF MARBLE ON HER LIPS IN HONOUR OF THE TOAD FROM WHICH THE *FALI* BELIEVE ALL KNOWLEDGE WAS ACQUIRED: A YOUNG *FALI* WOMAN.

A FETISHIST RACE OF THE NORTH CAMEROONS: THE *FALI*, A MOUNTAIN PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE THAT HUMAN BEINGS WERE FIRST TAUGHT KNOWLEDGE BY A TOAD.

Continued.

of everything, on condition that the women, to whom are assigned the important duty of imparting knowledge of various techniques to children, should so pierce their lips." As for the seven rings which surround the lobes of the ears, they represent the seven principal pillars which support the central court of *Fali* houses. Work among the tribe is divided between men and women, and, as is customary in Negro Africa, no man ever undertakes women's work, and no woman ever busies herself with an occupation specifically assigned to men. The men hunt and make snares and nets, and construct the weapons and tools they need. They fish in the few mountain streams, and also make the different kinds of ropes and cords required for their various activities and for use in the construction of their houses. Men's duties also include spinning the cotton, weaving the materials and making garments, but the women themselves make, out of bark and creepers, the plaited drawers which they wear. Women look after the young children, but as soon as these are able to walk they run about the villages alone. Every member of the family plays a part in the agricultural work, while the women, in addition, take charge of the little gardens near their houses.